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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/709,020	11/08/2000	Christoph Benning	MSU-04769	3130

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EXAMINER	
PAK, YONG D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1652	20

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/709,020	BENNING ET AL.	
	Examin r	Art Unit	
	Yong D Pak	1652	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 21, 2003 has been entered.

The amendment filed on April 21, 2003, adding claims 35-40, has been entered.

Claims 1, 13 and 15-40 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 13, 15-22 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Benning and Punt et al. in view of Essigmann et al.

Benning (form PTO-1449) teach SQDG biosynthesis using a SQDB protein and a sqdX protein in a two-step reaction starting with UDP-glucose as the precursor to UDP-SQ (UDP-sulfoquinovose), which is the precursor to SQDG (page 61, 2nd paragraph). Benning teaches the use of a SQDB protein for the production of UDP-SQ from UDP-glucose with and the use of a sqdX protein for the production of SQDG from UDP-SQ (figure 3, page 62). Benning teaches that sqdX from Synechococcus sp. Catalyzes the reaction of UDP-SQ into SQDG. SqdX is inherently identical to SEQ ID NO:1 of the instant invention, as evidenced by Guler et al. (page 545, 1st paragraph).

Benning also teach that sulfite can be used as the sulfur donor (page 66, 2nd paragraph). Benning et al. also teach that SQDG of photosynthetic bacteria and plants are a promising anti-tumor and anti-HIV therapeutic (page 54, 1st paragraph).

Punt et al. (form PTO-892) teach transformation and co-transformation of heterologous proteins in E. coli (abstract and pages 118-122). It is well known in the art that expression systems that produce several gene products simultaneously are very useful in synthesis of products involving consecutive enzymatic processes (Bishop et al., form PTO-892).

The difference between the reference of Benning and the instant invention is that the reference of Benning does not teach a method of producing UDP-SQ from UDP-glucose with the polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID NO:6.

Essigmann et al. teach a polypeptide, plant SQD1, that catalyzes the formation of a UDP-sulfoquinovose from UDP-glucose and is orthologous to the SQDB (page 31, 4th paragraph and page 39). The SQD1 gene is 100% identical to SEQ ID NO:6 of the instant invention (GenEmbl database – Accession # AF022082). Essigmann et al. teach that said SQD1 gene and the bacterial sqdB gene (as mentioned above) are the only sulfolipid genes known to be conserved between different organisms (page 31, 5th paragraph).

Although Essigmann et al. states that the sulfur donor is unknown, Essigmann et al. teaches that a sulfite is a plausible sulfur donor (page 40, 3rd paragraph).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to substitute the first reaction of SQDG

synthesis of Benning with the SQD1 enzyme of Essigmann et al. Since the SQD1 gene and the bacterial sqdB gene are the only sulfolipid genes known to be conserved between different organisms, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to interchange the two enzyme, possibly to increase the efficiency of SQDG synthesis. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to carry out the synthesis of SQDG in one process or carrying out the synthesis sequentially. The motivation of making SQDG in once process where both enzymes are present is that steps in purifying the intermediate product maybe avoided. Alternatively, the motivation of making SQDG in multiple steps is that isolation/purification of the intermediate product may increase the efficiency of the catalysis. An efficient production of SQDG is attractive because sulfolipids are possible anti-tumor and anti-HIV therapeutics. One of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success since Benning outlines the pathway for SQDG production and production of a product using heterologous or orthologous enzymes are routinely performed in the art.

Claims 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benning and Punt et al. in view of Essigmann et al. as applied to claims 1, 13, 15-22 and 39 above, and further in view of Bidney et al.

The combined references of Benning, Punt et al. and Essigmann et al. teach a method of producing sulfoquinovosyl diacylglycerol, as discussed above.

The difference between the combined teachings of Benning, Punt et al. and Essigmann et al. and the instant invention is that the cited references do not teach transformation of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Bidney et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,265,638 - form PTO-892) teach a method of co-transforming heterologous proteins in monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants using binary or multiple vectors (abstract and Columns 1-20). Bidney et al. teach that the advantage of Agrobacterium-mediated gene transfer system is that it offers the potential to regenerate transgenic cells at relatively high frequencies without a significant reduction in plant regeneration rates (Column 1, lines 17-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to transform plant cells with the method taught by Bidney. The motivation to use Agrobacterium-mediated gene transfer system is to regenerate transgenic cells at relatively high frequencies. One of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success since production of heterologous proteins in plant cells are performed routinely in the art.

Claims 1, 13, 15-16, 26-31 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Benning, Essigmann et al. and Punt et al. in view of Bevan et al.

Benning, Essigmann et al. and Punt et al. in combination teach a method of making SQDG biosynthesis using a SQDB protein and a sqdX protein in a two-step reaction, as discussed above.

The difference between the references and the instant invention is that the references do not teach a method of producing SQDG from UDP-SQ with the polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.

Bevan et al. (from PTO-892) teach a sqdX gene which is 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 3. The sqdX protein of Bevan et al. and the sqdX protein of Benning et al. are both from Cyanobacterium synechococcus.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to substitute the second reaction of SQDG synthesis of Benning with the sqdX enzyme of Bevan et al. Since the sqdX proteins of Benning and Bevan are homologous proteins, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to interchange the two enzyme, possibly to increase the efficiency of SQDG synthesis. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to carry out the synthesis of SQDG in one process or carrying out the synthesis sequentially. The motivation of making SQDG in once process where both enzymes are present is that steps in purifying the intermediate product maybe avoided. Alternatively, the motivation of making SQDG in multiple steps is that isolation/purification of the intermediate product may increase the efficiency of the catalysis. An efficient production of SQDG is attractive because sulfolipids are possible anti-tumor and anti-HIV therapeutics. One of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success since Benning outlines the pathway for SQDG production and production of a product using heterologous or orthologous enzymes are routinely performed in the art.

Claims 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benning, Essigmann et al., Punt et al. and Bevan et al. as applied to claims 1, 13, 15-16, 26-31 and 40 above, and further in view of Bidney et al.

The combined references of Benning, Essigmann et al., Punt et al. and Bevan et al. teach a method of producing sulfoquinovosyl diacylglycerol, as discussed above.

The difference between the references and the instant invention is that the cited references do not teach transformation of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Bidney et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,265,638 - form PTO-892) teach a method of co-transforming heterologous proteins in monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants using binary or multiple vectors (abstract and Columns 1-20). Bidney et al. teach that the advantage of Agrobacterium-mediated gene transfer system is that it offers the potential to regenerate transgenic cells at relatively high frequencies without a significant reduction in plant regeneration rates (Column 1, lines 17-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to transform plant cells with the method taught by Bidney. The motivation to use Agrobacterium-mediated gene transfer system is to regenerate transgenic cells at relatively high frequencies. One of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success since production of heterologous proteins in plant cells are performed routinely in the art.

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yong Pak whose telephone number is 703-308-9363. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapu Achutamurthy can be reached on 703-308-3804. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-872-9307 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

Yong D. Pak
Patent Examiner

June 30, 2003

PONNATHAPU ACHUTAMURTHY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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